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OF THE

AND

FOR THE YEAR 1965

BY -

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

B. R. JAMES

M. R. S. H.



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WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965

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WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

1965

I. GENERAL

Area (in acres)	37,911
Estimate of Residential Population mid year 1965 ...	8,350
Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Books on 31st December 1965	2,800
Rateable Value, 31st December 1965	£170,269
Sum represented by a 1d Rate, 31st December 1965 ...	£675. 0. 0.

II. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1965

With reference to the figures that follow, it should be pointed out that the standardisation of the rate of births and deaths allows for the differing ages and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, and is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor for the district furnished by the Registrar General. This enables comparison to be made with the figures for the country as a whole, or with those for other districts.

1. Births

(a) Live Births

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate	59	67	126	Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.3
Illegitimate	2	0	2	
Totals	61	67	128	

Standardised Birth Rate, Wellington R.D.	17.44
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.0

(b) Still Births

Total	1
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births -	
Wellington R.D.	7.7
England and Wales	15.7
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population -	
Wellington R.D.	0.12

2. Deaths

(a) Total Deaths 110

Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated residential population 13.1

Standardised Death Rate, Wellington R.D. ... 10.6

Death Rate for England and Wales 11.5

(b) Maternal Mortality

Total maternal deaths from all causes 0

(c) Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 years of age - Total 1

Deaths among legitimate infants 1

Deaths among illegitimate infants 0

Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births

Wellington R.D. 7.75

England and Wales... .. 19.0

(d) Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

Total 25

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1965

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	6	10
Leukemia, aleukemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	5	11
Coronary disease, angina	15	9	24
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease	6	8	14
Other circulatory disease	2	1	3
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	8	3	11
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	4	7
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-

All causes - Total 60 50 110

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1965

There was one death in infants up to the age of one year which gave a rate per 1,000 births of 7.75. The cause of death was prematurity.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

(1) Medical & Nursing - There are four general medical practitioners living and carrying on practice in the rural district. Practitioners from Wellington and from the neighbouring districts also cover some of the territory. There are adequate arrangements when required for domiciliary consultation with consultants serving the Taunton and West Somerset area and, speaking generally, the practice of medicine in the district is of a high standard. The provisions for domiciliary nursing are satisfactory and excellent work has been done by the Home Help Service administered by the Somerset County Council.

(2) Home Help Service - This service, administered by the Somerset County Council is now well established in the district and invaluable assistance is given in many cases of illness and the domestic difficulties arising therefrom. There is no doubt that this is one of the most useful of all public services. I am indebted to the County Organiser for the following analysis of cases where help was arranged in the Wellington Rural District during 1965.

Old Age	21
Chronic Sick	4
Post and Pre-Natal	1

HOSPITAL SERVICES:

The Hospital Services of the District are administered by the Taunton Hospital Management Committee, under the general direction of the S.W. Regional Hospital Board. A detailed re-appraisal of these services is going on at the present time following on the production by the Government of a comprehensive Hospital Plan for the nation. Some of the provisions for the needs of the various types of patients are detailed below:-

(1) General Medical and Surgical

The Taunton and Somerset Hospital, together with Musgrove Park Hospital which is also situated in the Borough of Taunton and which is probably eventually destined to supercede the first-named establishment, cater for most medical and surgical conditions. Musgrove Park Hospital takes most of the adult cases and also has a comprehensive Paediatric Department. The Taunton and Somerset Hospital is in the meantime dealing with Orthopaedics and Ophthalmology. It also houses the Casualty Department for the area. Both hospitals have out-patient facilities in addition to in-patient beds. Certain cases requiring special investigation or treatment such as neurosurgery or radiotherapy are referred to Bristol Hospital for this purpose. Wellington Cottage Hospital provides valuable facilities for local cases which do not require to be sent to larger institutions and complete consultant cover is available for the work carried out there.

(2) Chronic Sick

Since the appointment of a Geriatrician to the West Somerset Clinical Area, arrangements for hospital treatment for the chronic sick have been put on a more satisfactory basis. Most of these cases are admitted to Trinity Hospital in Taunton. There continues to be a very great pressure on

accommodation of this type and this is a branch of medical care which will undoubtedly make increasing demands on medical and ancillary services as the years go on.

There were no cases during the year in which compulsory removal to a Hospital or other Institution had to be carried out under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. As seems to happen regularly each year the circumstances of certain old people in the District had to be reviewed with this procedure in mind but in each of these cases satisfactory arrangements for the time being were able to be made.

(3) Infectious Diseases

Cases of infectious diseases from Wellington Rural District are sent to the Taunton Isolation Hospital situated in the Borough of Taunton. The bulk of the Isolation Hospital work is done in cubicle blocks. The pattern of infectious diseases requiring admission to Hospital is constantly changing. Many of the patients admitted suffer from vague pyrexia illnesses in which the diagnosis is in doubt. Scarlet Fever used to provide a large proportion of the admissions, but this disease is, at the present time, a relatively mild one and most of the cases are nursed at home. Measles and Whooping Cough still demand hospital treatment in the occasional case where there are severe complications or where home nursing is impracticable. Diphtheria has not been seen in the district for many years. Poliomyelitis is being brought under control by inoculation and in the past few years there has not been a severe epidemic in this part of the Country. Many cases are, however, admitted to hospital on suspicion of suffering from poliomyelitis and these often provide difficult diagnostic problems. The extensive use of antibiotics has resulted in the appearance of severe infections due to certain bacteria which were formerly regarded as fairly harmless and this leads to the admission of cases of this kind to the Isolation Hospital. Thus, although the types of illnesses dealt with change over the years, the total number of cases requiring isolation treatment has rather tended to increase than diminish.

Tuberculosis Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis come under the Regional Hospital Board for treatment which is supervised by the Chest Physicians for the area. The Sanatoria are at Wincanton and Taunton for Pulmonary cases. Cases requiring Orthopaedic treatment are becoming very uncommon but when they do occur, arrangements for treatment are made according to the individual need.

Poliomyelitis Suspected cases are sent for diagnosis to the Taunton Isolation Hospital. If the condition is confirmed they are seen by the Regional Specialists who arrange for continuation treatment whether as out-patients or as in-patients at Bath Orthopaedic Hospital.

(4) Mentally Sick

Cases are admitted to the Mental Hospital at Tone Vale, near Taunton. The psychiatric specialists conduct out-patients clinics for the area and it is felt that now, more than ever before, mental patients are having the benefit of treatment at an earlier and more hopeful stage of the disease.

Mentally defective cases are well provided for at Sandhill Park Hospital which is situated in Taunton Rural District.

The new Mental Health Act is certain to result in great changes in the management of the mentally sick and the mentally handicapped in this as in other districts of the Country. Speaking very generally, the emphasis will be on care and treatment of these cases as members of the general community rather than as hospital patients whenever this can, with safety, be carried out.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Tuberculosis:

- 2 -

Clinics for patients suffering from this disease and for the supervision of suspects and contacts are held by the Chest Physicians at Musgrove Park Hospital. There is an After-Care Committee working in co-operation with these clinics. Mass Radiography has been carried out from time to time in various groups of the County population, by a team working from a centre in Bristol, but this service has not been called upon to deal with residents in the Wellington Rural District.

Venereal Disease:

A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is carried out at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital which caters for male and female patients of this and surrounding districts. Early cases of syphilis are usually sent to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, for a fortnight's intensive penicillin treatment as in-patients. Afterwards they continue to have observation and treatment at the Taunton Clinic. These conditions which had for some years become rather uncommon in the district have been latterly showing a marked increase in prevalence and this is in accordance with experience over the Country as a whole.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council under whose supervision are also the Health Visitors and Midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in the Urban District of Wellington to which a considerable number of women from the Rural District are admitted for confinement. Obstetric Consultants in Taunton are available for consultation with Medical Practitioners in the District. Abnormal and complicated cases can be admitted for hospital treatment when necessary. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternity Mortality is investigated by the Medical Staff of the County Council.

A valuable service is now provided for premature infants. Small or premature babies unsuitable for nursing at home are admitted to a Social Care Unit at Musgrove Park Hospital, an ambulance equipped with an Oxyginaire incubator being sent to collect them from their homes. If the baby is deemed fit to be nursed at home, the district midwife can obtain advice and special equipment to help her with the management of the case.

Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a Laboratory in Taunton at which all the usual specimens connected with Public Health work, such as throat and nose swabs, blood, faeces and sputum are examined. The Staff of the Laboratory also give very useful assistance in the investigation of epidemic outbreaks. Chemical Analyses are carried out as requested at the Laboratory of the County Analyst in Taunton.

Ambulance Facilities:

Ambulance transport for all cases is the responsibility of the Somerset County Council. The main Ambulance Station and Control for the south-west of the County is situated at the entrance to Musgrove Park Hospital. The Ambulance Station serves a very wide area and at 31st December the establishment of vehicles and staff was as follows:-

Vehicles	- 7 Ambulances
	6 Sitting-case Ambulances
	1 Car
Staff	- 5 Sub-officers
	24 Driver-attendants

All vehicles at this Station are fitted with radio.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of notifications received for Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

<u>DISEASES</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1st yr</u> <u>of life</u>	<u>1-2 yrs</u>	<u>3-4 yrs</u>	<u>5-9 yrs</u>	<u>10-14 yrs</u>	<u>15-24 yrs</u>	<u>25+</u>
Measles	60	2	12	13	30	2	-	1
Whooping Cough	6	2	1	-	3	-	-	-

The following table shows notification rates of the Wellington Rural District compared with those for last year:-

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>Notification Rates for Wellington R.D.</u>	
	1965	1964
Measles	7.18	0.12
Whooping Cough	0.71	0.0

The above figures are calculated rates per 1,000 civilian population.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases and no deaths from Tuberculosis during 1965.

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation

The immunisation campaign against diphtheria has been an outstanding success in this district and in the country as a whole; but it remains essential that all young children should be given the benefit of this protection and there is some evidence that without constant stress on this fact, the number of children being immunised each year might easily fall to a dangerously low level.

Total "Primaries" under 4 years	...	...	...	...	147
Total "Primaries" 4 - 7 years	...	...	...	...	11
Total "Primaries" 8 - 16 years	...	...	...	...	3
Total Re-inforcements	...	...	...	...	153

Whooping Cough Immunisation

It is customary in the County of Somerset to combine immunisation against whooping cough with the course used to protect against diphtheria and this is also a most valuable public health measure, since whooping cough is now probably the most serious of common infectious diseases affecting young children.

34 babies under one year of age were immunised against whooping cough. This is 26% of the total annual live births.

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against tetanus is now regarded as a very important protective procedure. The disease is not common but when it does strike the consequences can be devastating and life is always endangered. There are some indications that tetanus may occur more frequently in the West Country than in many other areas of Great Britain. It is perhaps not generally realised that the disease may follow the most trivial injury and that in a fair proportion of cases there may be no obvious injury at all preceeding the attack, although the bacteria must then be presumed to have entered the body through some minute abrasion.

Tetanus Immunisation (continued)

It has been customary for many years to give anti-tetanus serum to patients presenting wounds of various sorts, especially those which are deeply penetrating or contaminated with soil; but it is now usual to combine this with injections of anti-tetanus toxoid which gives a much longer lasting immunity. This is the substance used in the routine immunisation of children and the number of injections required is three. They are given in conjunction with the diphtheria and whooping cough courses. All parents are strongly urged to ensure that their children are given this valuable protection.

Number of children immunised :-

	<u>Primaries</u>	<u>Re-inforcing</u>
Under 1 year	34	-
1 - 3 years	113	1
4 - 7 years	12	90
8 - 16 years	51	29

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Poliomyelitis Immunisation, which formerly involved injections, is now carried out by giving the material by mouth. During 1965 the following persons received a course of primary vaccination or oral doses.

Children born in 1965	25
Children born 1958 - 1964	142
Children born 1950 - 1957	3

170

In addition 102 children between 4 and 7 years and 16 children between 8 and 16 years received a re-inforcing dose.

Smallpox Vaccination

The aim of the future will be to vaccinate children routinely in the second year of life.

				<u>Primary Vaccination</u>		<u>Re-vaccination</u>	
				<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Under 1 year				8	8	-	-
1 year				38	64	-	-
2 - 4 years				9	17	-	-
5 - 15 years				-	4	9	3
TOTALS				55	93	9	3

B.C.G. Immunisation against T.B.

Immunisation against Tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. vaccine is offered to susceptible children at the age of thirteen.

45 children attending school in the Rural District were given the Heaf Test and 31 children given B.C.G. vaccination.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supplies of the district are now under the control of the West Somerset Water Board, of whose area Wellington Rural District forms one portion. The Board's records and statistics are kept in such a way that it is not practicable to produce figures and other details for this district alone as distinct from the Taunton Division which comprises Taunton Borough and Rural District and Wellington Urban and Rural Districts.

The service provided by the Board is proving very satisfactory and it is the experience of this Public Health Department that any complaints which arise and any defects which come to light are given very prompt attention, and matters are quickly set to rights.

During the year 1965 there were no serious shortages and ample supplies were maintained to all consumers in the area. Bacteriological and chemical sampling, which are carried out by the Board's technical staff, show that at all times the supply has been safe and satisfactory. Additional checks are made from time to time by this department and these confirm the purity of the supply.

Most of the areas of the district where it is practicable to lay on a piped public supply have now had this facility provided, and work is continuing on minor works to serve more outlying concentrations of dwellings.

Of 269 routine samples of piped water after chlorination taken in the area of the Taunton Division during 1965, 261 were bacteriologically satisfactory. The remaining 8 which showed some contamination were quickly rectified by simple remedial measures.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There are adequate arrangements for water-carriage of sewage in Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Oake, West Buckland village, Ham, Nynnehead and Langford Budville. Holywell Lake, in the parish of Wellington Without, has sewers but disposal is not entirely satisfactory. Other parishes with unsatisfactory sewers and disposal works are Bradford-on-Tone, Fitzhead and Sampford Arundel. The need for better sewerage arrangements at Hillfarrance and Hillcommon in the parish of Oake is becoming very pressing. There were good prospects that work would be commenced on a new sewerage scheme for Bradford-on-Tone during 1966 and when this comes into operation it will deal with the drainage from Hillfarrance. The Hillcommon sewage will be conveyed to the Milverton works when these are enlarged. There were prospects also that a scheme for Fitzhead would be put in hand during 1966 and it is hoped that Sampford Arundel will also come into the picture without undue delay. The remainder of the district is dependent on septic tanks and pail closets. Public Health and amenity demand improved sewerage provisions and this need grows particularly urgent when main water supplies become widely distributed.

Public Cleansing

Household refuse is collected weekly from Wiveliscombe and Milverton and fortnightly from the rest of the district and is disposed of by tipping.

From the point of view of Public Health and Hygiene it is most undesirable that refuse should be allowed to accumulate and remain in the vicinity of a dwelling house for a fortnight. Decomposition of the organic portion of the refuse takes place to a marked extent in this period of time, with the production of foul smells, which cannot be entirely eliminated even by the use of a sound refuse bin covered by a close fitting lid. The danger

and annoyance from fly nuisance is much increased when the refuse is allowed to stand about for more than a week. In hot weather it is possible for a new generation of flies to hatch out from eggs deposited in the refuse. The possibility of the spread of disease from this source is well known.

The nature of the refuse to be collected has changed in recent times because of the much greater quantity of tins and packaged foods of all sorts which are now in use. The general effect is to render the refuse more bulky and less easily destructible. The general trend throughout the country is to provide refuse collections at intervals of not more than a week. This is a service which the population at large are coming to expect as a hygienic and proper method of dealing with the problem.

Housing

Building of Council houses continued, as detailed in the Public Health Inspector's report. Rehousing from unfit properties has now been largely dealt with but there are still a substantial number of applicants on the waiting list. Cases in which medical factors appear to be involved are enquired into and reported upon by the Public Health Staff and consideration is given to this aspect when allocations are made.

During 1965 all the building of Council houses consisted of small units intended for elderly tenants, accommodation being made available for families by voluntary transfer of these old people from under-occupied Council accommodation. This policy is being continued and flats are being provided with a Warden Service for elderly tenants.

Applications for both types of Improvement Grant continues to be received by the Council and attempts have been made to obtain improvements in groups of adjacent houses, with success in some cases. During the year five Discretionary and six Standard Grants were made.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Schemes commenced or completed during the year

Water Supply:

On April 1st 1963 all the public supplies were taken over by the West Somerset Water Board.

Council Housing:

During the year the following were completed:-

Milverton - 16 flats - old people's dwellings
Langford Budville - 6 Bungalows
Oake - 6 Bungalows

Sewerage:

A scheme for relaying sewers at Wiveliscombe and reconstruction of the Hillsmoor disposal works commenced during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

Public supplies are now available in all parishes in the district except:-

Poole (Parish of West Buckland) which has a private piped supply and certain outlying parts of the following parishes:-

Ashbottle
Bathealton
Chipstable
Stawley
Thorne St. Margaret
Wellington Without
Wiveliscombe Without

The public supply for the district is now linked with the Taunton supply except the supplies to Chipstable and Waterrow villages.

PIPED SUPPLIES

RAW WATER

TREATED WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL

CHEMICAL

BACTERIOLOGICAL

CHEMICAL

Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
11	9	1	-	30	-	1	1

None of the supplies are known to have plumbo-solvent action.

WELL WATER:

Satisfactory

Unsatisfactory

BACTERIOLOGICAL

CHEMICAL

BACTERIOLOGICAL

CHEMICAL

15	-	46	-
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WATER SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Number of houses supplied direct</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Number of houses supplied by stand- pipes</u>	<u>Population</u>
ASHBRITTLE	43	130	-	-
BATHEALTON	19	42	2	7
BRADFORD-ON-TONE	173	598	-	-
CHIPSTABLE	34	101	-	-
FITZHEAD	69	214	-	-
LANGFORD BUDVILLE	108	325	-	-
MILVERTON	503	1520	-	-
NYNEHEAD	67	203	-	-
OAKE	164	409	-	-
SAMPFORD ARUNDEL	106	317	-	-
STAWLEY	52	158	-	-
THORNE ST. MARGARET	17	52	-	-
WELLINGTON WITHOUT	116	328	-	-
WEST BUCKLAND	270	799	-	-
WIVELISCOMBE	438	1330	-	-
WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT	178	546	-	-
	2362	7072	2	7

The following Summary shows in alphabetical order, the present water supplies in the District by Parishes, giving their acreage and the numbers of dwellings.

ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 acres 65 inhabited dwellings
The village and immediate surroundings are served by the S. W. Parishes Supply. Outlying properties have private springs and wells.

BATHEALTON: 2,598 acres 58 inhabited dwellings
Supplied by N. & C. Parishes Supply, outlying properties have wells and springs.

BRADFORD: 1,814 acres 196 inhabited dwellings
Piped supply through Parish from Taunton Area Supply.

CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 acres 87 inhabited dwellings
Chipstable Village
Water from a new borehole constructed during 1962 supplies the village. This supply is satisfactory and adequate.

Waterrow Village
Spring supply laid on to most of the properties in the village. The water is chlorinated. Remainder of parish - wells and springs.

FITZHEAD: 1,247 acres 72 inhabited dwellings
Piped supply from Taunton mains. All but two houses are supplied from this main.

LANGFORD BULWILLE: 2,234 acres 130 inhabited dwellings
Pipe supply (S.W.Parishes) to the village.
Wellisford, Bindon and Runnington are supplied by the N. & C. Parishes Scheme.

MILVERTON: 3,465 acres 507 inhabited dwellings
Piped supply from the N. & C. Parishes supply. The Olands bore is retained in case of emergency.

NYNEHEAD: 1,706 acres 77 inhabited dwellings
Piped supply from the N. & C. Parishes supply.

OAKE: 1,754 acres 204 inhabited dwellings
Mains (extended from the Taunton Area Supply) serve most of the Parish and only a few houses remain to be connected to the supply.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 acres 115 inhabited dwellings
Sampford Arundel, Sampford Moor and White Ball are served by the S. W. Parishes Supply.
properties.

STAWLEY: 2,663 acres 77 inhabited dwellings
Tracebridge, Appley and Greenham are served by the S. W. Parishes Supply.
Appley and Kittisford are served by the N. & C. Parishes Supply; the remainder by wells and springs.

THORNE ST. 824 acres 28 inhabited dwellings
MARGARET:

The village is now supplied from the S. W. Parishes Scheme. The remainder is supplied by springs and wells.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 acres 166 inhabited dwellings

Holywell Lake is supplied from the S. W. Parishes Scheme. Ford Street is served by an extension from the Taunton main. An extension to serve the Ford Street to Voxmoor area was carried out during 1963 and a further extension to Wrangway in 1964.

WEST BUCKLAND: 3,739 acres 302 inhabited dwellings

West Buckland is supplied from the Taunton Area mains, except :-

Poole which is served by a small private piped supply.

WIVELISCOMBE: 201 acres 439 inhabited dwellings

Piped supply from the N. & C. Parishes Scheme. The borehole is retained for use in emergency.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT: 5,904 acres 277 inhabited dwellings

Langley, Langley Marsh, Maundown, Ford and Croford are served by the N. & C. Parishes Scheme.

The Nunnington Park area has private wells and springs, the majority being unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

BRADFORD-ON-TONE: - A scheme has been approved by the Ministry, a tender has been accepted and work is due to start early in 1966.

FITZHEAD: - A scheme has been approved by the Ministry and tenders are to be invited.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: - A scheme is being prepared.

The existing Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the district is as follows:-

ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 acres 65 inhabited dwellings

Septic tank for four Council houses. A sewer in the centre of the village takes waste water only. Some properties have septic tanks but others have pail closets, with waste water drainage to ditches etc. The compact nature of the village renders a sewerage scheme very desirable.

BATHEALTON: 2,598 acres 58 inhabited dwellings

A few privately owned septic tanks. Others have slop water drains to ditches etc. and pail closets. Three new Council houses have a septic tank and filter.

BRADFORD: 1,814 acres 196 inhabited dwellings

Most properties in the centre of the village drain by a sewer to Gigleys Pit near the roadside leading to Hele. This gives rise to serious nuisances. Drainage from Three Bridges Area causes nuisance and pollution. Eight Council houses drain to a septic tank and filter. Complaints of pollution by the effluent of these works have been received. Four new Council houses and two other houses drain to disposal works at Regent Green. Properties at Heatherton area are sewered to septic tanks. Certain other properties have private septic tanks. The need for a complete sewerage scheme is extremely urgent.

CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 acres 87 inhabited dwellings

There is a small sewer taking waste water only in the centre of the village. Various other properties have septic tanks, including four Council Houses at Waterrow and four at Chipstable Village. Some properties at Waterrow drain to the river but little nuisance is experienced on account of heavy dilution with river water.

FITZHEAD: 1,247 acres 72 inhabited dwellings

Sewers serving most of the village are unsatisfactory and there are no proper disposal works. Complaints of nuisance arise from time to time and the need for proper sewerage and disposal is urgent. Council houses have separate disposal works; one at Church Road has been reconstructed.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE: 2,234 acres 130 inhabited dwellings

Most properties in the village are connected to the main sewerage system. A sewer at Runnington taking waste water discharges into a ditch and there is a need for proper sewers and disposal works.

MILVERTON: 3,465 acres 507 inhabited dwellings

The disposal works consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria beds. Sewer in the North Street area have been relaid. Sewers also serve Preston Bowyer.

NYNEHEAD:

1,706 acres

77 inhabited dwellings

Higher and Lower Nynehead are served by new sewers and disposal works. Most properties are now connected.

East Nynehead - Most properties have septic tanks.

OAKE:

1,754 acres

204 inhabited dwellings

Oake Village is served by sewers and sewage disposal works. The disposal works are over-loaded and need to be enlarged.

Properties at Hillcommon and Hillfarrance drain to septic tanks etc.

Serious drainage difficulties have arisen at Hillfarrance and the need for a sewerage scheme has become urgent.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL:

1,216 acres

115 inhabited dwellings

There are small sewers serving properties at Sampford Moor, Sampford Village and Beam Bridge. Nuisances are created by the discharge of sewage into ditches and a complete sewerage scheme is required.

Twelve Council houses drain to a septic tank and filter. A sewerage scheme is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

STAWLEY:

2,663 acres

77 inhabited dwellings

Certain houses have septic tanks but most houses have pail closets and slop water drainage to ditches.

Stawley School and four new Council houses at Appley drain to septic tank and filter.

THORNE ST. MARGARET:

824 acres

28 inhabited dwellings

Private tanks to some houses. Remainder have pail closets.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT:

2,933 acres

166 inhabited dwellings

There is a sewer with temporary disposal works at Holywell Lake. Certain other properties have septic tanks and others have pail closets, with waste water drainage to soakaways etc. The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme for disposal works and extension of sewers at Holywell Lake.

WEST BUCKLAND:

3,739 acres

302 inhabited dwellings

The village is served by new sewers and disposal works and most of the houses are connected. Owing to extensive development the disposal works need to be enlarged.

About 30 houses at Ham drain to tanks and filter; other sewers exist at Hockaller, Willowbrook and Chelston.

Drainage difficulties exist at Sawyers Hill. Certain other properties have pail closets.

WIVELISCOMBE:

201 acres

439 inhabited dwellings

All properties drain to sewers. Some of the sewers discharging into the Style Works have been re-laid. The sewers leading to the Hillsmoor Works admit a great deal of subsoil water causing the disposal plant to be over-worked. The relaying of these sewers is in progress.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT:

5,904 acres

277 inhabited dwellings

Most of the properties at Langley and Langley Marsh are connected to the sewer.

Four Council houses at Croford and certain other properties drain to septic tanks. Other houses have pail closets.

DRAINAGE

The practice of disposal of septic tank and cesspool contents on agricultural land continues, giving rise to complaints of nuisance from time to time.

The preliminary treatment of the drainage from a poultry killing and packing factory has been satisfactorily carried out by screening and settlement tanks. Four samples of the effluent which discharges into the public sewer were analysed, giving the following results:-

<u>Solids in Suspension</u>	<u>B.O.D.</u>
190	390
205	500
220	490
240	625

ANIMALS

The case of nuisance from animals, referred to in the last annual report, came before the Magistrates' Court and an abatement order was made.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse collections are made as follows :-

Weekly: Wiveliscombe and Milverton.

Fortnightly: Remainder of the district (except certain remote properties)

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Milverton Tip. There are intermittent cases of rat and fly infestation.

Refuse is collected by direct labour using a covered vehicle.

There appears to have been an increase in the number of covered bins in use but there are still too many unsatisfactory receptacles.

SCHOOLS

All the schools in the district are supplied with water from the mains.

Drainage is connected to public sewers in all cases except at Sampford Arundel and Stawley where it discharges into disposal works serving Council houses.

SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the district is at Wiveliscombe. It is fed by spring water of fairly reliable bacteriological quality.

There is no apparatus for recirculation, filtering and chlorinating the water, chlorination being carried out by hand. Bacteriological and residual chlorine tests are made regularly during the season.

Results of the bacteriological tests are given in another part of the Report.

HIGHWAY LAY-BYS

The condition of highway lay-bys on the two trunk roads became more insanitary during the year and the provision of adequate public conveniences at suitable points is now urgently necessary.

Plans are in hand for the provision of public conveniences at Chelston lay-by on Trunk Road A 38 and it is anticipated that these will be erected in time for the 1966 holiday season.

It is hoped that the provision of these public conveniences will be followed by the prohibition of the use of other lay-bys for over-night stoppings.

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

The following are details of inspections made during the year :-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(I) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	14	49	-	-
(II) Factories not included in (I) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	24	31	-	-
(III) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	80	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and nature of Inspections during the year 1965 :-

(a) Dwellinghouses.....	1184
(b) Food Premises.....	235
(c) Factories etc.....	80
(d) Water supplies.....	193
(e) Drainage.....	385
(f) Moveable Dwellings.....	47
(g) Swimming Bath.....	35
(h) Miscellaneous.....	165
	<hr/>
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Number of Notices served during the year :-

Informal Notices.....	60
Statutory Notices.....	12

Result of service of Notices :-

Total Notices complied with.....	65
Notices standing over at the end of 1965	7

Camping Sites - Licences in force authorising the use of a site for moveable dwellings.....	1
- Licences issued by the Council authorising the use of moveable dwellings.....	12
Smoke Abatement - Complaints of nuisance dealt with and abatement secured.....	1

Wiveliscombe Swimming Bath

Samples taken for bacteriological examination.....	14
Samples found to be satisfactory.....	12
Samples found to be slightly unsatisfactory.....	-
Samples found to be unsatisfactory.....	2

Offensive Trades - Number of offensive trades in the District within the meaning of Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1936.....	-
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Water - Samples of piped supplies examined during the year....	53
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Bakehouses - Number of inspections of the three bakehouses in the District.....	8
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All the bakehouses draw their water supply from public mains.

Food

1. Number of food premises in the area..... 81
2. Number of food premises registered under Section 14 -
For sale of Ice Cream..... 33
For preparation of other food..... 5
3. Number of inspections of registered food premises..... 63
No ice cream is made in the area. Sales are of pre-packed ice cream in every case.
4. Clean food guilds, etc. are impracticable owing to the scattered nature of the district.
5. Condemned foods are disposed of by incineration, except meat which is stained and released for manufacturing purposes.
6. No special examination of a stock or consignment of food has been necessary.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Inspections have continued during the year and the general standard of food premises has improved. A number of small improvements have been obtained.

Meat

There are two Licensed Slaughterhouses in the district and one of these is in regular use. Regular inspections are carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are as follows :-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	313	15	21	1461	313
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	---	--	--	3	---
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	2	2	3	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.5	13.3	9.5	0.4	1.6
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemn	---	--	--	---	---
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	---	--	--	---	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	---	--	--	---	2.9
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for :-					
(a) Tuberculosis	---	--	--	---	88
(b) Other	86	16	19	74	18
Total (in lbs.) condemned	86	16	19	74	106

All condemned meat is stained or sterilised in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The two slaughterhouses are used by three retail butchers in the area. The appointed day under the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations was January 1st 1962 and the necessary alterations to comply with the regulations have been completed.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks - No outbreaks of food poisoning have occurred in the district during the year under review.

Tuberculosis Order 1925

Cows slaughtered during the year under this order..... Nil

Rodent Control

A part-time operator is employed. During the year the sewage disposal works and refuse dumps were treated systematically. Private dwellinghouses and business premises were also treated following complaints or where infestations were found by the operator.

Attention has been paid to highway lay-bys and surrounding land which are the cause of complaints of infestation as well as of nuisances.

Following is a schedule of the inspections and treatments carried out during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- houses (inc. Council houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	33	2820	390	3243	320
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	29	3	33	2
(b) Survey under the Act	30	5	5	40	149
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	114	102	12	228	191

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Col.(1) (2) & (3)	
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect.II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	1	-	1	1
(a) Rats (Minor)	11	26	2	39	63
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	-	1	-	1	-
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect.IV) treated by the L.A.	11	28	1	40	1
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	14	29	1	44	1
VII. Number of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a Notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out					

River Pollution

This is evident at Bradford and Fitzhead but the provision of sewage disposal works in these villages should deal with this problem.

HOUSING

Overcrowding - Two houses were recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year.

One house condemned before the war was still occupied at the end of the year.

Sixteen flats and six bungalows were completed during the year.

(1)	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	7
(2)	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	34
(3)	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders	...	...	...	...	6
(4)	The number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works	...	...	...	...	4
(5)	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	...	...	...	...	6
(6)	The number of demolition or closing orders made	...				1
(7)	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957	...	...	...	...	7
(8)	The number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	11

Council Houses

The following table shows the Parishes in which the Council have erected houses under the various Acts :-

Parish	Address	No. of Houses	Total for Parish	Total No. of Occupants
Ashbottle	Rectory Road	8	8	30
Bathealton	Avis Cottages	3	3	11
Bradford-on-Tone	Regents Green	4		
	Tone Green	8	12	39
Chipstable	Miltons	4		
	Bouchers, Waterrow	4	8	25
Fitzhead	Church Road	8		
	Hills Cottages	6	14	46
Langford Budville	Reynolds	6		
	Swifts	15	21	67
Milverton	Lower Fairfield	8		
	Fairfield Terrace	8		
	Newfield	4		
	Courtfield	40		
	Houndsmoor	4		
	Doltons	2		
	Torrells, Hillcommon	4		
	Ashford Close	8		
	Creedwell Orchard	74	152	457
Nynehead	Farthings Close	16	16	45
Oake	Bridge Cottages	4		
	Oake Close	37		
	Oake Acres	6	47	145
Sampford Arundel	Breach Hill	4		
	Weekes Meadow	8		
	Gorlegg	4	16	50
Stawley	Appley Cross	4	4	12
Wellington Without	Lake Cottages, H. Lake	4		
	Corams	4	8	26
West Buckland	Lawyers Hill	4		
	Holway Cottages	4		
	Budgetts Cross	8		
	Castle Cottages, Ham	26		
	Crown Hill	10		
	Frogs Lane Cottages	8	60	212
Wiveliscombe	Northgate	53		
	Plain Pond (partly in Wiveliscombe Without)	72		
	Southgate	28		
	Stockers Close	16		
	Style Road	10	179	609
Wiveliscombe	Croford	4		
Without	Langley Cross	14		
	Langley Marsh	4	22	70
TOTALS:			570	1844

Council tenants are responsible for the internal maintenance of their houses. The number of unsatisfactorily maintained houses in 1965 was 25.

Langford Budville Common - Byelaws under the Commons Act 1899 are in force. No action was necessary during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order :-

The Council are now responsible for the enforcement of this order, under which five persons are licenced. The premises have been inspected for compliance with the order and for the detection of rodent infestation and have been found to be reasonably satisfactory.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963

This Act came into force during 1964 and the following schedule shows the number of premises registered at the end of the year with the number of employees and inspections.

	Premises Registered	Employees	Inspected
Offices	21	59	12
Retail Shops	25	100	14
Wholesale Depots & Warehouses	2	5	1
Catering Establishments	5	22	2
Fuel Storage Depots	2	2	1
TOTALS:	55	188	30

Lighting

General Impressions

1. Artificial lighting appears to have improved over the past year or so and is still improving mainly as a result of the substitution of fluorescent for other forms of lighting.
2. As far as natural lighting is concerned certain parts of the older shops and offices, such as passages etc. are in some cases poorly lighted and artificial lighting has to be used. In other cases natural lighting is in general reasonably good.
3. No specific standards of lighting in terms of lumens have been recommended but it has, through the use of a light-meter, been possible to point out to occupiers different standards between one room and another.

4. No instances of excessive glare have been noted.

Artificial Lighting - Offices:

The schedule of readings obtained during November is as follows:-

Less than 5 lumens.....	Nil
5 - 10 lumens.....	5
10 - 15 lumens.....	10
15 - 20 lumens.....	10
20 - 25 lumens.....	7
More than 25 lumens.....	5

Artificial Lighting - Shops:

In general the selling areas of shops are better lit than the stock and packing rooms, the difference in lumens on average being 25 or more in selling areas and 10 - 15 in the other rooms. No very bad standard in a stockroom etc. has been noted.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

It is not being found difficult to obtain necessary improvements in sanitary accommodation in spite of the costly nature of such improvements.

One rather difficult case of direct entry to a L.C. from an office has been discovered. This was being dealt with at the end of the year.

HEATING:

In some cases the standards of heating are not very satisfactory, especially where the only means of heating is an electric or opencoal fire. Some means of back-ground heat seems to be the only satisfactory solution.

